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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c,

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1868. VOLUME 41: NO. 6.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
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Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Poetry.

SNOW-FLAKES.

BY HENRY W LONGFELLOW.

Out of the bosom of the Air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken,
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest-fields forsaken,
Silent, and soft, and slow
Descends the snow.

Even as our cloudy fancies take
Suddenly shape in some divine expression,
Even as the troubled heart doth make
In the white countenance confession,
The troubled sky reveals
The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air,
Slowly in silent syllables recorded;
This is the secret of despair,
Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded,
Now whispered and revealed
To wood and field.

Miscellaneous.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of Hon. W. H. Koontz, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, January 20, 1868.

The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 439) additional and supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867—

Mr. KOONTZ said:

Mr. SPEAKER: This bill has been pretty thoroughly discussed on both sides of the House, and I will endeavor, in as brief a time as possible, to present to the consideration of the House my reasons for supporting the measure. In discussing this bill there are three things to be considered: first, what is proposed to be done by the bill? second, has Congress the power to pass it? third, is there now such a pressing public necessity as calls upon Congress for the passage of the bill?

This bill proposes to declare that in the late rebellious States "there are no civil State governments republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States."

The bill also proposes to confer upon the General of the Army the power "to enjoin, by special orders, upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and to remove by his order from command any or all of said commanders and detail other officers of the United States Army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts."

The bill also confers upon the General of the Army the power of removal from and appointment to the civil offices under those several provisional governments. It further declares that "it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the Army or Navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States as provided in this act and the act to which this is supplementary."

Then there is added a section making it a penal offense for any person to attempt to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army.

These, sir, are in brief the provisions of the bill. The next question is, has Congress the lawful power and authority to pass this measure? And, sir, in asserting the power of Congress over this question it becomes necessary to sustain the allegation of fact contained in the first section of the bill, that in those States there are no civil State governments republican in form; for, sir, I concede that if it be not true in point of fact that there are no such civil governments in those States then this proposed legislation and all the legislation of Congress pertaining to the question of reconstruction is wrong; but if, on the other hand, it be true in point of fact that there are no valid State governments in those States, then I apprehend that gentlemen on all sides of this House will concede that there is necessity for some legislation, either in the shape of this bill or some other.

Now, sir, is it true that there are no legal State governments in those States? I maintain that it is. I do not deny that prior to 1861 there were legal State governments in those States holding their true relation to the Government of the United States, and acting harmoniously with the other States of the Union, under the Constitution, the supreme law of the land. But I assert that those governments were overthrown by traitors; that they were seized by men whose hearts were filled with treason, and all, or nearly, all of the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of those States assisted in carrying them out-side of the Government of the United States.

It is necessary, sir, to briefly allude to some of the leading events of that period. A Republican President had been elected in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; but because he and his party were of a different political faith to theirs, they seized upon what they considered a favorable opportunity to enforce their long-cherished doctrine of State rights. For many years the political leaders of the South had been promulgating the wicked and dangerous theory that it was within the power of any one of the States, at its pleasure, to sever its connection with the Government of the United States, and the election of a President by the Republican party was made the pretext for rebellion; and I would here remind gentlemen who are continually denouncing the Republican party for what they allege to be its unconstitutional acts, that in the election of Abraham Lincoln that party was strictly within the limits of the Constitution, and that the leaders of the rebellion not only disregarded the plain provisions of the Constitution in refusing to abide by that election, but engaged in their unholy work before his Administration had come into power and without waiting to see whether, so far as they were concerned, he would not take care that the laws of the land were faithfully executed. It will be remembered that they passed their ordinances of secession, and by the most solemn legislative enactment declared that their States were no longer bound to the General Government. Not only that, but they seized upon all the public property within the limits of those States. They seized upon the forts, arsenals, mints, custom-houses, navy yards, and all the property belonging to the United States Government therein. They went further, sir; they elected their representatives and sent them to Montgomery, Alabama, and there they united together under another government, formed a constitution for themselves, and adopted a flag different from the flag of our fathers. By the most solemn forms of law they created a separate and independent government, with the avowed intent and purpose of destroying the Government of the United States.

And, sir, for four long years they wielded the power of this great and tremendous organization, extending over ten States, a vast empire in themselves, holding within and under its control ten million people, and with almost unlimited resources, for the purpose of destroying the Government which had been framed by Washington and his compeers. They were unsuccessful, but I need not remind gentlemen of this floor of the tremendous cost to the loyal people of the country in precious blood and treasure to maintain the unity and integrity of this Government.

Now, sir, during these four years of civil war where rested the legal power and authority of the United States Government? I answer that they were with the loyal, adhering, organized States of the Union. Does any gentleman on the other side say that the legislation for those ten States during that time was wrong because they were in armed rebellion? Will they deny that the legislation necessary to carry on the Government within the organized States was illegal, unconstitutional, and void because those ten States happened to be in organized revolt? Was not the legislative, executive, and judicial power of the Government of the United States fully recognized by the people of the loyal States during that time?

Mr. MUNGEN. We get appeals to this side of the House, and I should like to answer.

Mr. KOONTZ. Not now. I answer that during the time that those States were outside of the Government, so far as they could place themselves, the sovereign power of the nation was reprsented in the organized States of the Union. He would be a bold man, indeed, who would controvert this position; for to deny the authority of the law-abiding, organized States to wield the sovereign power of the government during an insurrection or rebellion in others, would be equivalent to an admission that the bare organization of rebellion in any section of the country would of itself work a dissolution of the Government, for those not in revolt would be powerless to prevent it. But not only were the legal power and authority of the Government of the United States vested in the organized States by recognition of the loyal people but they were recognized by foreign nations. The United States of America did not in the eyes of other Powers cease to be a nation because a portion thereof was in rebellion, but its dignity and sovereign power were as fully acknowleged by them as before.

Now, sir, if the proposition be true that during the rebellion the legal power and authority of the United States remained in the loyal States, when did that power cease over the disorganized communities? When the war ended, say the rebels; when Lee surrendered, say the Democratic party. This would be equivalent to saying that there should be no penalty for treason, for there would be no power to impose it, as the guilty would have an equal voice with the guiltless in settling the controversy. Against this doctrine the loyal people protest, earnestly protest, and insist that the terms of settlement shall be fixed by them; that as the power and jurisdiction of a court over the criminal attach until the sentence is pronounced, so the power and jurisdiction of the loyal States attach and remain over the disorganized part until all the questions springing up and arising out of the rebellion have been fully and entirely settled.

But, sir, if those States were not entirely overthrown, gentlemen will admit with the President of the United States, as they now seem to have come to his position, that they required at least some legislative or executive action in their behalf, because they were so far disorganized as to require it, to set them on foot again. The President recognized this when he declared that they were without civil governments, and undertook to assume the power of legislation on this question. He recognized the fact that their civil governments had been overthrown when he established provisional governments for them. We only differed with him so far in asserting that the question of reconstructing these States was with the Congress of the United States and not in the hands of the Executive.

Then, sir, to establish the point I am making, namely, that these are not valid civil governments, I deny that they are such because they are the creatures of executive power and not of legislative authority. It was a question that belonged exclusively to Congress and not to any other co ordinate branch of the Government.

But I object to these governments further because they have had the breath of life breathed into them for the purpose of reviving the fell spirit of treason that for four long years spread disaster and sorrow throughout the land.

Now, sir, I think I have clearly shown that the power of this Government belongs to the loyal States of the Union, those that remained true to it during the civil war. Then the only question remaining is, is there a public necessity for this bill?

I urge, in the first place, that there is a necessity for the passage of this bill to protect the loyal men of those States. Does any man doubt, from all the evidence we have had during the last two years, that if the military power is withdrawn from these States the loyal men, black and white, will be entirely under the control of the rebels, who will have an ascendancy as complete and effectual as when Lee held undisputed power over the whole region?

It is needed, further, to prevent the obstacles that have been thrown in the way of reconstruction. We have had obstacles not only on account of the construction of the law, as was stated by my colleague, but in adverse executive action; and in order that there may be a harmonious policy, and that all obstacles may be removed in the way of the policy of Congress, it is necessary that this question should be under the control of the General of the Army and not of so many different military commanders. We would thus be relieved of the difficulty that exists under the present law, of having one policy for Louisiana and another for Virginia.

But it is needed, further, because the rebels and their sympathizing friends in the North refused to accept the generous terms that were offered by the Thirty-Ninth Congress. That Congress offered a plan of settlement of these difficulties so fair and generous that no honest mind could controvert it; and yet these people, aided and encouraged by the President of the United States and by the Democratic party of the North, refused to accept the generous terms proffered in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Therefore it becomes necessary that Congress should exercise its authority and demand that other terms shall be acceded to by them since they have refused to accept so generous an offer. Indeed, the terms of settlement contained in these several reconstruction bills are more generous than were ever offered to a vanquished foe before. A magnanimous people demand neither the lives or property of their late enemies; but they do insist that they shall only be restored to political power in the Union upon the conditions prescribed by the loyal people of the country.

These, sir, are in brief my reasons for advocating this bill, and I propose now to advert to a few arguments—I can hardly say a few, because it seems to me there is but a single argument advanced on the other side against this bill. The whole cry is that this bill is unconstitutional. Sir, all the reconstruction bills that have been passed by this and the preceding Congress have been denounced by gentlemen on the other side as unconstitutional. This is the old cry repeated. We heard it at the beginning of the war. We were then told it was unconstitutional to coerce a State; that it was unconstitutional to call out armies and defend the capital of the nation; that it was unconstitutional to draft men into the armies of the United States; that it was unconstitutional to issue money to pay the soldiers who were drafted; that it was unconstitutional and wrong to arm the negro. In short, every measure that was ever advocated by the Republican party in these Halls for the suppression of this infamous rebellion has been denounced by the Democratic party as unconstitutional. They seem to assume, or rather they do assume, that they are the especial guardians and protectors of the Constitution. I desire, in the brief moments that are left me, to point to some of their own acts in regard to the Constitution.

It will be remembered, in 1860, when the conscience of the people had become aroused by the aggressive spirit of slavery, and had brought into life and being a party that planted itself upon the ground of opposition to the extension of that institution, that John J. Crittenden, a Senator from Kentucky, offered in the other branch of Congress a series of resolutions to perpetuate the curse of human bondage. He proposed to place in the Constitution of the United States that word which James Madison refused to permit to go in. He was willing not only to insert the word "slave" in the Constitution but to dedicate the whole of that vast empire south of 36° 30' to the curse of slavery. That was Democratic doctrine then. The Constitution might, by their consent, be changed, provided it would be to the interest of the slave power.

We go a step further. After the Montgomery constitution had been adopted there was a portion of the Democratic party that was willing to run the line north of Pennsylvania and to exclude New England from the Union. They proposed to take in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and as many western States as chose to come in, and adopt the Montgomery constitution for the purpose, as they said, of leaving New England out in the cold.

Sir, let me say that New England will not be kept out in the cold, and the reason of it in brief is this, that she is true now to the cause of human liberty as she was when the Mayflower landed her precious cargo upon her shores and

"The sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free."

But, sir, in answer to gentlemen upon the other side who claim that the Democratic party is the great protector and defender of the Constitution, I want to point out to gentlemen upon all sides of this House this significant fact, that when the great unconstitutional work of this century was undertaken, namely, organized rebellion in ten States for the purpose of breaking up and destroying this Union, never during all that time was there promulgated from a Democratic State convention or from a Democratic State committee a single authoritative enunciation expressive of their indignation at the great unconstitutional work that the rebels were engaged in; no, not one. And permit me to say now that if that party had denounced that great unconstitutional work with half the zeal and half the energy with which they have denounced the measures that were necessary to put down the rebellion, and that are necessary to keep it down, the war would have ended a year sooner than it did, $1,000,000,000 of debt would have been saved to the Government, and many firesides would now have chairs occupied that are vacant. This was the policy of that party that has assumed to act as the special defenders of the Constitution. Let me add another item on this point. I remember that in the latter part of June, 1863, the news spread abroad throughout the North that General Lee was advancing upon the State of Pennsylvania, and soon that news was confirmed, and the invaders stood upon the soil of Pennsylvania. At that very time there was a Democratic State convention sitting in the capitol at Harrisburg, and although the enemy was ready to carry destruction and devastation throughout the broad limits of the Commonwealth, and indeed, the whole North, if it had been in his power, not one word in condemnation of the rebellion or denunciation of the unconstitutional work its leaders were engaged in went out from that convention; and yet, sir, this is the party that professes to speak for the Constitution.

Mr. BOYER. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. KOONTZ. My time is nearly out. I would like to yield to my colleague, but I cannot.

Sir, I think I have effectually answered the claim that the Democratic party has set up to be considered the special guardian and protector of the Constitution of the United States. We maintain that the power we have had ever since the war began, the power that belonged to the remaining organized States of this Union to crush and destroy the rebellion, remains with us until every vestige of treason is destroyed. And if the provisional governments in these States, created without any authority of law are to be made instruments to reinstate treason in the high places of this Government, then they must just as surely fall as did the military power of the rebellion before the invincible armies of the Republic. We claim that this bill is necessary to a proper enforcement of the reconstruction acts heretofore passed, and to a just and fair settlement of this vexed question.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to say that we are now engaged in rebuilding the foundations of this great Government that have been shaken by the fierce tempest of civil war. Treason did its work in attempting to pull down and destroy, let it be the work of loyal hands to build up, beautify, and adorn this temple of liberty. Let us see to it that the loyal people are protected throughout the limits of the whole country; that equal and exact justice to all men shall be the rule by which the Republic is guided, and then we shall have faithfully executed the trust committed to us.

AFTER successfully popping the question, the next thing is to *question the pop.*

THE PALACE OF JOSEPHINE, THE BELOVED OF NAPOLEON.

Malmaison, the favorite residence of Josephine and Napoleon, in their days of glory, is now undergoing a thorough restoration. The Empress Eugenie has undertaken this pious work, and her plan is said to be to restore the place to precisely the same condition, so far as possible, as when first inhabited by the first Napoleon and his only beloved Josephine, who died there May 14, 1814. Among other things, Eugenie is gathering into Malmaison all the relics of Napoleon and Josephine which can be found. His simple cot-bed, on which he died at St. Helena; his camp-chair, which followed him through so many fields of battle; his swords, pistols, epaulets, etc.; Josephine's watch, slippers, and a hundred other little souvenirs of the first Emperor and Empress of the French, are already gathered into the house of the dead.

In writing upon the subject of Napoleon and Josephine, memory carries us back to our own pleasant travels in France, twenty years ago, and these rise up before us, clear and bright as visions only of yesterday; such were our associations and privileges then that we visited all the important Institutions of Paris and its environs, St. Cloud, Malmaison, Versailles and the splendid galleries there, grand beyond description, the King's Orangery, as it was called, with the numerous palaces, and these scenes were made familiar to us from the days of Marie Antoinette down to Napoleon and Josephine. It was there and then that we gathered, for our own interest and gratification, many histories of the past, and these we have kept in our travelling sketch-book, to be used when occasion required. Thus we are familiar with what we write, and the days of Napoleon are full of incidents that never yet have been made known.

There is another gem connected with this palace—the beautiful ROSE—the favored of the noble Josephine, known as *Souvenir de la Malmaison.* This was the favorite rose of Josephine, and was the one worn by her, as the first flower presented to her by Napoleon. From this originated the name, associated as it was with Napoleon's love and the palace Malmaison.

'Tis said that Napoleon was as earnest and faithful a lover as he was a General, and among the private "Memoirs of Napoleon and Josephine" are found the records of their 'trysting day,' from which we gather the following: On one occasion Napoleon was attracted to a beautiful 'Rose tree,' and so much was he delighted with its gorgeous beauty, that he selected it as a special gift to Josephine. This gift was planted by his own hand, and ever after, that Rose tree and that little garden spot was nurtured and watched with the devotion which a fond heart knows how to bestow. This Rose being the special gift of one who was so tenderly yet nobly allied to her was cherished by Josephine as a Souvenir of Love, and linked with her home and happiest hours. When the darkened days came and she was to be separated from Napoleon, *that Rose* was saved by her own hand and borne away as the brightest SOUVENIR OF MALMAISON. Hence the name, "Souvenir de la Malmaison." Loving, affectionate, tender memories and bitter regrets are thus linked with one of the most beautiful of all Roses, and Poetry, Music and bright flowers are wingled with the memory of Napoleon and Josephine. Many interesting histories connected with those days are found, which have been attributed to Napoleon's pen after the loss of Josephine and the desecration of their favored Garden Spot where this first Rose was planted. These are supposed to be the last sad thoughts of Napoleon as he looked upon the place where his feet would never tread more.—*Anon.*

IS ALL WELL?

"Twelve o'clock at night, and all's well."

False prophet! still and statuelike at yonder window stands the wife. The clock has told the small hours, yet her face is pressed against the window pane, striving in vain, with streaming eye, to pierce the darkness. She sees nothing, she hears nothing, but the beating of he own heart. Now she takes her seat; opens a Bible, and from it seeks what comfort she may, while tears blister the pages. Then she clasps her hands, and her lips are tremulous with mute supplication. Hist! there is an unsteady step in the hall! she knows it! many times, and oft, it has trod on her very heartstrings. She glides down gently to meet the wanderer. He falls heavily against her, and, in maudlin tones, pronounces a name he had long since forgotten to honor. O! all enduring power of woman's love! no reproach, upbraiding—the light arm passed around that reeling figure once erect in "God's own image." With tender words of entreaty, which he is powerless to resist, if he would, she leads him in. It is the repetition of a thousand such vigils! it is the performance of a vow, with a heroism and patient endurance too common and every day to be chronicled on earth; too holy and heavenly to pass unnoticed by the "registering angel" above.

"All's well!"

False prophet! In yonder luxurious room sits one whose curse it was to be fair as a dream of Eden. Time was when those clear eyes looked lovingly into a mother's face—when a kind loving father laid his trembling hand, with a blessing, on that sunny head, when brothers' and sisters' voices blended with her own in heart-music around the happy earth. Oh! where are they now? Are there none to say to the repenting Magdalene—"Neither do I condemn thee—go and sin no more." Must the gilded fetter continue to bind the soul that loathes it, because man is less merciful than God?

"All's well!"

False prophet! There lies the dead orphan. In all the length and breadth of the green earth there was found no sheltering nest where the lonely dove could fold its wings when the parent-birds had flown. The brooding wing was gone that covered it from the cold winds of neglect and unkindness. Love was its life, and so it drooped.

"All's well!

False prohet! Sin walks the earth in purple and fine linen; honest poverty, with tear-bedewed face, hungers and shivers, thirsts, "while publicans stand afar off." The window pleads in vain to the ermined judge for "justice," and, unpunished of Heaven, the human tiger crouches in his lair, and springs upon his helpless prey.

"All's well!"

Ah, yes! all's well; for He who "seeth the end from the beginning" holds evenly the scales of justice. "Dives shall yet beg of Lazarus." Every human tear is counted. They will yet sparkle as gems in the crown of the patient, enduring disciple! when the clear broad light of eternity shines upon life's crooked path, we shall see the snares and pitfalls from which our hedge of thorns has fenced us in, and in our full-grown faith, we shall exultingly say—"Father, not as I will, but as thou wilt."—*Fanny Fern.*

WHO is a bad house-keeper? Miss Management.

THE STEED "MARK TWAIN" RODE IN THE HOLY LAND.

In a late letter of "Mark Twain," to the *Alta California*, occurs the following description of his Arabian steed named "Jerico:"

While I am speaking of animals, I will mention that I have got a horse by the name of "Jerico." He is a mare. I have seen remarkable horses before, but none so remarkable as this. I wanted a horse that could shy, and this one fills the bill. I had an idea that shying indicated spirit. If I was correct, I have got the most spirited horse on earth. He shies at everything he comes across, with the utmost impartiality. He appears to have a mortal dread of telegraph poles, especially; and it is fortunate that these are on both sides of the road, because, as it is now, I never fall off twice on the same side. If I fell on the same side always, it would get to be monotonous after a while. This creature has got scared at everything he has seen to-day, except a hay wagon. He walked up to that with an intrepidity and recklessness that were astonishing. And it would fill any one with admiration to see how he preserves his self-possession in the presence of a barley sack. This dare devil bravery will be the death of this horse some day.

He is not particularly fast, but I think he will get me through the Holy Land. He has only one fault. His tail has been chopped off or driven up, and he has to fight the flies with his heels. This is all very well, but when he tries to kick a fly off the top of his head with his hind foot, it is too much variety. He is going to get himself into trouble that way, some day. He reaches around and bites my legs, too. I don't care particularly about that, only I don't like to see a horse too sociable.

I think the owner of this prize had a wrong opinion about him. He had an idea that he was one of those fiery, untamed steeds, but he is not of that character. I know the Arab has this idea, because when he brought the horse to me for inspection in Beyrout, he kept jerking the bridle and shouting in Arabic. "Ho! will you? Do you want to run away, you ferocious beast, and break your neck?" when all the time the horse was not doing anything in the world, and only looked like he wanted to lean up against something and think. Whenever he is not shying at things, or reaching after a fly, he wants to do that yet. How it would surprise his owner to know this.

WESTWARD HO!

Where are those Western "frontiers" of which we have all read and said so much? The maps will tell us where they *used* to be in times past, but with the giant strides of civilization, marshaled by the two Pacific railroads, it would be impossible at any given moment to tell where the frontiers are *now*. A little paper was started at North Platte and called the *Frontier Index*, then it moved to Julesburgh, then to Cheyenne, and now it is forty miles onward to Fort Sanders, where they are founding a new town. The tide of emigration carried it along; it had to change either its local habitation or its name, and it chose to do the former. Another little sheet comes from "Hays City," and is called the *Railway Advance*. What and where is Hays City? It is a "city" 575 miles west of St. Louis, founded on a spot where buffaloes, antelopes and beavers were undisputed land-owners up to midsummer of this year. It has already 400 people, a railroad depot, three railroad machine shops under way, two hotels, a "fine theatre building," stores and dwellinghouses in profusion, two express lines, two overland mail and stage lines, and of course, a brisk little newspaper, with probably the largest number of "business advertisements" ever collected in a town which, three months ago, was a wilderness, with no settlement within fifty miles. This is the way they do things "out West"—a phrase now, we fear, as indefinite and deceptive as "the frontiers." Hays City, says the New York *Times*, is probably a specimen of a dozen little railroad towns in that region. We hardly venture to write what we hear, lest, by to-morrow, we receive an indignant protest from some Hays citizen, that the place contains eight hundred people instead of four hundred, has ten hotels in place of two, and two rival newspapers instead of one. As for the *Frontier Index*, that has probably already moved off "to the frontier."—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.*

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland fishery was once possessed of a dog of singular fidelity and sagacity. On one occasion a boat and crew in his employ were in circumstances of considerable peril, just outside of a line of breakers, which, owing to some change in the wind or weather, had, since the departure of the boat, rendered the return-passage through them extremely hazardous. The spectators on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to their friends afloat. Much time had been spent, and the danger seemed to be increased rather than diminished. Our friend, the dog, looked on for a length of time, evidently aware of there being great cause for anxiety in those around. Presently, however, he took to the water, and made his way through to the boat. The crew supposed he wished to join them, and attempted to induce him to come on board; but no! he would not go within their reach, but continued swimming about a short distance from them. After a while, and several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog, one of the hands suddealy divined his apparent meaning. "Give him the end of a rope," he said, "that is what he wants." The rope was thrown—the dog seized the end in an instant, turned round and made straight for the shore, where a few minutes afterwards the boat and crew, thanks to the intelligence of their four-footed friend, were placed safe and undamaged. Was there no *reasoning* here? no acting with a view to an end or for a given motive? Or was it nothing but ordinary instinct?

A HOLY LIFE.—The rising of the sun is known by the shining beams; the fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving; even so certainly is the presence of God's spirit known by the shining light of holy conversation; even so the purging fire of grace is known by the burning zeal against sin and a fervent desire to keep God's commandments; even so certainly the life and liveliness of faith is known by the good motives of the heart, by the bestirring of all the powers both of the soul and body, to do whatsoever God wills us to be doing, as soon as we once know He would have us do it. He, that hath this evidence hath a bulwark against despair, and may dare the devil to his face; he, that hath this, hath the broad seal of eternal life, and such a man shall live forever.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "If you trade with a Yankee, steal his knife fust, for if he gets to whittlin' you're gone in spite of thunder."

SOCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

The London *Review* devotes its leading article for the new year to a retrospect and a confession. The confession is certainly candid:

"At this time there is no country, no matter how embarrassed or how poor, in which there is so much pressing and painful poverty, so much vice, so much misery, as in England. We have failed with our lower classes to such an extent that in the country we find some of them working like cattle, fed and housed worse than cattle, while in the towns we do not know what to do with them until they are ripe for dropping into the seething pool of vice and crime. With all our wealth, and England is a wealthy country, we have not succeeded in distributing happiness or content in the proportion of which we could be proud. We find massed against us a gloomy and threatening spirit of in-subordination, and a gathering of ominous elements, from which voices are heard, that having broken down in our task we should give it up to those who will change all things. Criticism is no longer a function limited to one class. Our future masters begin to take stock and value of us.

"In that social life in which most of us are concerned, which may be placed above the reach of sordid wants, can we congratulate ourselves upon a distinct advance? Around us on all sides we learn of families living upon fictitious incomes, we find a rate of increase in the taste for luxuries so incommensurate with the means for getting them honestly, that people satisfy the craving with a recklessness which brings ruin upon them. Comfort is a word the meaning of which is beginning to disappear. Every one desires to be rich, and those who are not rich keep up the pretence until the wolf is at the door."

A LADY'S OPINION OF A LADY'S MAN.—Mrs. Stephens, in her *Monthly Magazine*, gives a certain class of men, the like of whom are seen in every community, the benefit of her opinion as follows: "Our own private opinion of the 'lady's man' is that he is thoroughly contemptible—a sort of the life hardly worth thinking about—a handful of foam drifting over the wine of life, something not altogether unpleasant to the fancy, but of no earthly use. A woman of sense would as soon be put to sea in a man-of-war made of shingles, or take up her residence in a card house as to dream of attaching herself to a lady-killer. Women worth the name are seldom deceived into thinking a lady's man the choicest specimen of his sex. Whatever their ignorance may be, womanly intuition must tell them the men who live for a great object, and whose spirits are so firmly knit that they are able to encounter the storms of life—men whose depth and warmth of feeling resemble the current of some mighty river, and not the pebbles on its surface, who, if they love, are never smitten by mere beauty of form and features—that these men are more worthy even of occupying their thoughts in idle moments than the fops and men about town with whose attention they amuse themselves. If we were to tell him this he would only laugh, he has no pride about him, although full of vanity; and it matters not to him what we broadly affirm or quietly insinuate. Soft and delicate though he is, he is as impervious to ridicule as a hod-carrier, and as regardless of honest contempt as a city alderman. Were you to show him this article, he would take it to some social party, and read it aloud in the most mellifluous voice, as an homage to his own attraction."

OLD AGE WITHOUT RELIGION.—Alas! for him who grows old without growing wise and to whom the future world does not set open her gates, when he is excluded by the present. The Lord deals so graciously with us in the decline of life, that it is a shame to turn a deaf ear to the lesson which He gives, the feet totter, all the senses refuse to do their office, and from every side resounds the call, "Set thine house in order for the term of thy pilgrimage is at hand." The playmates of youth, the fellow laborers of manhood, die away, and take the road before us. Old age is like some quiet chamber, in which, disconnected from the visible world, we can prepare in silence for the world that is unseen.

THE UNASKED GOOD.—The prayer which Socrates taught his disciple Alcibiades deserves a place in the daily devotions of every Christian, even "that he should beseech the Supreme God, to give him what was good for him, although he should not ask it, and to withhold from him whatever would be hurtful, though he should be so foolish as to pray for it."

"There is this difference," says a recent Scotch writer, "between doctors and lawyers:" The more lawyers there are the longer the cases continue while the more doctors there are the less chance there is for the patient to last. The first lead you from one judgment to another; the latter send you double-quick to your final judgment."

A DUTCHMAN was relating his marvelous escape from drowning when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat and he alone saved. "And how did you escape?" asked one of his hearers. "I tid not go in de pote," was the Dutchman's placid reply.

"ONE more question, Mr. Parker," said the lawyer to a witness. "You have known the defendant a long time. What are his habits, loose or otherwise?" The answer was: "The one he's got on now I think rather tight under the arms, and two short-waisted for the fashion."

A MAN remarked while inspecting the print of the feet of birds in the stones exhibited in the vestibule of the Natural History building—that those marks were evidences of the antiquity of the tract society

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1868.

PENNSYLVANIA WIDOWS NOT TO HAVE INCREASE OF PENSION.

The Pension office has decided not to pay Increase of pension to widows and orphans when the orphans are supported in Soldiers' Orphan Schools. This is a severe and uncharitable thrust at Pennsylvania. This state has done much for those who were made orphans by the late war while in other States little or no provision has been made. And because Pennsylvania has made liberal provision of this nature she is to be deprived of the annuities of the general government. We cannot see why the Pennsylvania widow should not receive the same at the hands of the government that the Maryland widow receives? What right has the general Government to claim exemption for charities bestowed by Pennsylvania? There are hundreds of widows in Pennsylvania to-day who pay more to place their children in the Soldiers Orphan Schools than the increase of Pension to which they would be entitled, if they did not avail themselves of the schools, would amount to. The children of all reputable mothers are allowed to visit them twice a year, not at the expense of the School, but at the expense of the mother. Again the mother is allowed to visit her children frequently and when the mother has to travel several hundred miles to do so as they have to do when any of the Bedford county children are visited the Increase of Pension is nowhere. We hope Congress will correct this matter.

THE RESTORATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided the act of Assembly which deprived the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of its Charter to be unconstitutional, and immediately upon the promulgation of this decision the Legislature of Pennsylvania, first the Senate and then the House, unanimously restored the franchises of the Company with a provision that the road must be completed in three years from the approval of the restoratory act. The repeal of the charter was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated by the Legislature and the Restoration was a simple act of justice. The road will be put under contract, we suppose, as soon as the weather opens in the Spring, at least we have a right to expect this. What effect this will have on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Company we are not prepared to say.

THE GREAT REACTION!!!

Our Democratic cotemporaries have been dilating *ad nauseam* upon the great political reaction, that has taken place throughout the country. Giving loose rein to their imaginations they predicted the election of their candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of Ohio by a heavy majority. Since the election has taken place we hear no more of the reaction in that district. It was a reaction in the wrong direction; a republican gain of six or eight hundred in a single Congressional district in two months was truly a *great reaction* but it was not the kind our democratic friends predicted. Whether such reactions are palatable or not, they may as well reconcile themselves to their lot and prepare for a great deal more of the same kind. This is only a picket gun compared with the thunder they will hear next fall.

WANT seems to have become an almost world wide epidemic during the present winter. In many parts of our own country there exists real suffering from poverty, but very few if any are in danger of actual starvation. This distress among us is attributed by some to the fault of the government, but the fact, that the Southern States and the Democratic City of New York, the one asserted to be under the heel of radical despotism and the other known to be in the full enjoyment of all the blessings(?) of a *modern Democratic* government, are the two centres of greatest suffering, seems to indicate some other cause, and that existing among and created by the people. But our suffering is slight and limited in comparison with the severity and general prevalence of the most distressing want in nearly all parts of Europe. In London alone there are at present 40,000 people fed by the government to save them from starvation. The same story comes from nearly all of continental Europe, including France, Austria, Prussia, Poland, and Sweden, in all of which great distress prevails and many are on the verge of starvation. Four hundred thousand francs have been appropriated by the French government to help check death by starvation in Algeria, and 3,000,000 francs have been appropriated to direct charity in France.

THE attention of our readers is called to the speech of Hon. W. H. Koontz on the outside of this issue. It is an able and lucid argument in favor of the Supplementary Reconstruction measures pending in Congress.

COMMONWEALTH vs. PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.

Important Judgment for the Defendant.

Judge Sharswood of the Supreme Court yesterday gave an opinion in the important case of the Commonwealth vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company of which the following were the principal points:

1. It is claimed on behalf of the Commonwealth that the defendants have forfeited their charter under the laws of Pennsylvania, by procuring a charter from the Commonwealth of Maryland.

The Court say no authority has been cited for this position. A corporation does not transfer its allegiance by accepting a charter from another State. It does not thereby throw off its obligations under its original charter, nor can it take shelter under the wing of its new relation from the consequences of any violation of its duties under its old one. The Courts will maintain and enforce all her rights against her own corporators, without regard to any immunities she may claim to possess beyond her territories, and within the jurisdiction of another State. The Court is therefore, of opinion that this cause of forfeiture is not sustained.

2. Another ground upon which the Commonwealth demands judgment is that the defendants, under the cover of their Maryland charter, have instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District against another corporation created by this State, and other persons, praying that an act of the Legislature may be declared null and void.

The Court decides that as the Circuit court of the United States is not the Court of another sovereign, the point fails to have any force. The Commonwealth has not the right to complain that the Circuit Court, in case properly within its jurisdiction, was invoked by the defendants to pass upon the constitutionality of her act of legislation. The defendants violated no duty which they owed to Pennsylvania in commencing suit as a Maryland corporation in a Fedaral Court having jurisdiction. The Court therefore, decides that the Commonwealth has failed to sustain this ground.

3. A third cause of forfeiture averred is that the defendants intend to connect this road with a railroad in Maryland, and are engaged in constructing an extension with the purpose of connecting the same with the railroad of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company.

The Court is of the opinion that the defendants are licensed by the Legislature to form a connection with the railroad of the Baltimore and Ohio company.

4. The forth position is that by the Act of Assembly passed Aug. 19, 1864, all the rights, powers, franchisers and privileges conferred upon the defendents "for and in respect to all that portion of the lines of railway southwardly and eastwardly from Connellsville, were resumed, revoked, repealed, and put an end to" by the repealing act of the Legislature.

The Court say that the power of the Legislature in grants and contracts is limited and restrained by the provisions of the Federal and State constitutions, so that it cannot impair contracts either made by itself or others. Upon the case as presented by the pleadings on the fourth point, the Court overruled it and enters judgment for the defendant.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

ALL tax is to be taken from manufactured articles and placed on the raw material.

CONFISCATION no longer troubles the people of the South.

THE anti-contraction bill will be allowed to become a law by the President without his signature.

THE total of the general appropriation bill just reported to Congress exceeds 7,000,000.

MRS. LINCOLN is said to be in ill-health—and Mrs. Andrew Johnson scarcely if ever leaves her room.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S visit to America induces many people to believe that John Bright will also come to see us.

GOV. ORR, of South Carolina, in declaring in favor of Congressional reconstruction, has produced great dismay among the fire-eaters of his State.

W. L. PORTER, of Memphis, was shot and seriously injured on Thursday night by a party of men who called him out of his house and fired upon him.

A NEW COUNTY is projected out of the south-western portion of Lancaster and the south-western portion of Chester county.

BEN WADE, at the end of his present term as Senator, will have served eighteen years in the Senate. In all that time he never lost sight of the truth, that all men are entitled to liberty, and now at the end of his services, he can look success in the face, conscious he never did a dishonorable act or spoke a craven word during all his career as an American Senator.

IN the Supreme Court of the State, on Tuesday, Judge Sharswood delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court on the Connellsville Railroad case. The opinion decides the act repealing the charter of the company unconstitutional, and declares the charter, with all rights and privileges, restored.

A. K. MCCLURE offers for sale his interest in the Franklin *Repository*.

THE Blair county Copperhead Convention, just held, has instructed in favor of Gen. Hancock for President.

THE *Democrat*, Grand Rapids, Michigan, hoists the ticket: McClellan and Pendleton. The editor has probably been asleep for four years.

JANUARY 25th, 1821, was one of the coldest days ever experienced in New England. In Massachusetts the temperature was twenty degrees below zero; and in Maine it was thirty-five degrees below.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE WOODWARD, of this State, has made a speech in Congress, taking sides against Mr. Pendleton on the financial question. He repudiates repudiation.

WYOMING County, Pa., has elected delegates to the Republican State Convention and instructed for Grant and Grow for President and Vice President.

THE wife of the notorious Edward A. Pollard on Tuesday shot one Dr. Moore in Baltimore. Moore was Pollard's friend; Pollard had disappeared; Mrs. Pollard went to inquire of Moore; Moore's replies were unsatisfactory, and Mrs. Pollard got satisfaction by firing a pistol at him. This is the telegraphic report. Mrs. Pollard refused to give bail, and is in jail. She adheres to the good old southern custom of shooting people when disagreements occur.

THE contract for the State Printing for three years ensuing, was awarded to the present contractors, Messrs. Singerly & Myers, by the two Houses of the Legislature last Tuesday. Wiley & Geist, of Lancaster, were the next lowest bidders.

EX-VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN, of Maine, is urged for re-nomination for Vice President on the Grant ticket by Washington politicians.

THE Williamsport (Pa.) *Standard* nominates Jeremiah S. Black, Buchanan's Attorney General, and Johnson's factotum, for President of the United States.

A very silly rumor is current in different parts of the Continent, and has even been extensively printed, to the effect that the Prussian Government has secured the use of the United States navy in case of war.

THE Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society held its annual meeting and election of officers in Harrisburg last week. A Boyd Hamilton was elected President and Gen. Tobias Barto, of Reading, was re-elected one of the Vice Presidents. The Executive Committee fixed the time for holding the next annual exhibition of the Society, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th, and October 1st and 2d. It was ordered that the President and Secretary should invite proposals for the next exhibition, such proposals to be laid before the Committee at it its next meeting, March 18th, 1868.

THE Committee of the United States House of Representatives on Banking and Currency, are said to be in favor of a bill withdrawing the National Bank circulation, and substituting legal tender notes therefor. Should such a bill be reported it will encounter strong opposition, but will in all probability command a majority of votes, in the House.

NEW YORK may be considered decidedly, a foreign city. The registry list of the last Mayor's election shows 56,000 native to 77,000 foreign votes. The representatives in Congress from that city, vote invariably, in favor of foreign and against domestic interests. Under these circumstances it is a question what weight should be placed in Congress on the opinions or votes of such representatives. Owing to these facts it is notorious that New York is the worst governed city in the United States.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives an account of the famine in Tunis. The country is in a most wretched state. The Arabs are dying by thousands from cold and starvation. In Tunis alone 8,000 have died in two months. The streets are full of orphans from three to eight years old, naked and starving, eating the offal they find. To add to their suffering we have a winter of exceptional severity. Mothers abandon their children or sell them to Europeans for less than a shilling. Private charity can do little and the embarrassed government not much more.

BASIL W. DUKE, of guerrilla memory, familiarly known out West as "the brains of John Morgan," has very kindly published a letter of instruction to the Democray of the Southwest, in which he suggests George H. Pendleton as the propper candidate for the Presidency. Rebels and Copperhead allies will experience no difficulty in supporting that nominee. Pendleton and Repudiation are the rallying-nots of the Copper-Rebel host.

ALL the anthracite coal in the world is confined to the Wilkesbarre basin in Pennsylvania, and is comprised in a district about fifty miles in length by four in breadth. It is doubtless destined to be some day exhausted, though not for several generations yet. The aggregate thickness of the several veins is about sixty feet. The business of mining and transportation is gradually tending towards consolidation in the hands of a few large companies.

A new daily Democratic paper, called the *Daily Eagle*, has been started in Reading Pennsylvania.

THERE are seventy two new members in the present House of Representatives. Such a change was never before known in the Legislature, and shows that the people were not altogether satisfied with the acts of those who last winter occupied seats in the same body. The fact is instructive to members of the present body.

THE Free Masons of Philadelphia are to erect a granite temple two hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred and fifty feet wide and with a tower three hundred feet high. It is to be placed so that there will be a street on every side is to cost three quarters of a million, and be five years in building. The lot is already purchased.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West Providence township, some time in November, a good sized sheep. The owner will take the usual course and remove it.
jan31:3t WM. MASTERS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE,
DECEMBER 12, 1867.

J. C. WRIGHT is admitted to an interest in our business from this date. The style of our firm is changed to G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, jan31-1m G. R. & W. OSTER.

PLASTER.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to supply both
ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at his Warehouse.
JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run Station, Jan. 31, 1868-3m.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale an excellent iron gray HORSE, 7 years old. Also, a good BUGGY and set of harness. Many of my friends in this county know that the above is worthy of purchase. Terms cash, or the best of negotiable paper. Further information can be obtained by applying to REV. W. CASE,
jan24:2t Bloody Run, Pa.

SEVERAL GOOD
CANVASSERS WANTED
to canvass for Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Receipts, &c. Good wages can be made. Apply to
DR. W. J. MULLIN,
jan.3tf Schellsburg.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The Board of School Directors of Napier School District, will let to the lowest and best bidder, in the Borough of Schellsburg, at the house of Burton Edsall, the building of THREE new School Houses, 22 by 26 feet, in said township, on Saturday the 8th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. The presence of builders is earnestly requested. Also, two old school houses now occupying the ground upon which two of the new are to be erected, will be sold.
R. M. TAYLOR, Prest.
T. B. STUDEBAKER, Sec'y. jan24:3t

PAINTING.

G. A. HILD.....MATTHEW P. SPIDEL.
HILD & SPIDEL
Respectfully inform the public, that having formed a partnership, they are now prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c. Sign Painting, and all kinds of Wood Imitation executed beautifully. Prices moderate. The patronage of the public is solicited. We refer to Judge King, Wm. Hartley, O. E. Shannon, S. L. Russell. jan17:3m

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOS. SELLERS, late of Bedford tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JNO. S. SPROAT,
J. T. GEPHART,
WM. SCHAEFFER,
jan. 17:6w Executors.

GEORGE SOLESBY vs. SUSAN SOLESBY.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county. No. 15, Sept. Term, 1867. Alias Subpœna in Libel for Divorce. And now, Sept. 2d, 1867, the Court, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., grant a rule on Susan Solesby, respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimoni* should not be decreed. The rule returnable on Monday, Feb. 10th, 1868.
O. E. SHANNON, Prot.
ROB'T STECKMAN, Sh'ff. jan17

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 8th of February 1868, the following described tract of land, late the property of Jonathan C. Dicken, deceased, situated in Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Miller, Michael Boor and others, containing 200 ACRES 104 PERCHES and allowance about 50 acres cleared and under fence, and having thereon a splendid Orchard of thirty fruit trees, and a fine variety of grapes, &c., TWO LOG DWELLING HOUSES, a LOG BARN and TANNERY, and other out-buildings thereon erected.
TERMS: Cash at the confirmation of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.
LEVI HARDINGER,
jan17 Administrator of J. C. Dicken, dec'd

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES,
for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM SPIDEL, a Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested; to appear on the 14th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before HASTINGS GEHR, Esq., Register, at the Court House in Bedford, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be had before said Register, at the same time and place.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of the U. S. Dist. Court for said District.
jan31:2w.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20th, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. FARQUHAR, of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Court House, in Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., before HASTINGS GEHR, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of February A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
jan24:4t U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Arthur Rose late of Cumberland Valley township deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, he gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment, claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. HENRY ROSE,
Jan. 3-w6 Executor.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for February Term, (2d Monday) 10th day, A. D. 1868:

Schellsburg: Isaiah Conley, *Foreman.*
Bedford tp.: Jacob Fetter.
Bedford Borough: Simon Neas.
Broad Top tp.: Levi Rinard.
Cumb. Valley: Franklin Hite, Samuel Hunt, Albert Arnold.
Harrison tp.: William Egolf.
Liberty: John Kensinger, Samuel Harvey, Eli Eichelberger.
Londonderry: B. T. Buchanan.
Monroe: Abraham Stuckey, Geo. B. Fletcher, Curtis Grubb.
Napier: Jeremiah Gordan, Sylvester J. Souser.
Providence W.: Alex. Mortimore, Joseph Fisher.
Southampton: Lewis Browning, Jas. Collins.
St. Clair: Jesse Blackburn, Thos. J. Miller.
Union: Michael Wertz.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1867.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WM. KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Com'rs.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:

Bedford Borough: Simon Cook, John R. Jordan.
Broad Top: John F. Lowry.
Cumb. Valley: Wm. Deremer, Jr., Wm. Mason, John P. Miller.
Colerain: Herbert Shoemaker.
Juniata: William Keyser, Joseph Dull.
Liberty: Philip Berkstresser, James Roades.
Monroe: Harrison P. Williams, Gideon Williams, James Carnell, David Means.
Providence E.: Christ. Meyers, Christian Felton, Samuel McTeeters, William Whetstone.
Providence W.: Daniel Sparks.
Southampton: Philip Hines, James Pennell, George Elbin, John Howsare of D., John Robison.
St. Clair: James Barefoot, Isaac B. Mock, William Barefoot.
Snake Spring: Abraham Koons, Benj. R. Ashcom.
St. Clairsville: E. D. Beegle.
Woodberry M: Thomas Johnson, Daniel Barley, Daniel H. Longenecker.
Woodberry S.: John Boyer, Wm. H. Aaron.
Union: Josiah Mowry, Adolphus Ake.

Drawn and certified at Bedford this 18th day of December, A. D. 1867.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Com'rs.

LIST OF JURORS drawn for an Adjourned Court, 1st Monday, 2nd day of March, A. D. 1868:

Bedford tp: Ezra Williamson, George Mann, Michael Naugel.
Broad top: James A. Horton, John L. Tobias.
Coaldale: Walter Whitney.
Colerain: A. C. James, William S. Beegle, John H. Cessna, John Shafer of Jno., Geo. W. Cessna.
Cumb. Valley: Weaver B. Cessna, Francis Growden.
Juniata: William Kinsey, Leonard Bittner, Henry Hillegas, Joseph Barclay, John Garber.
Liberty: David Steel.
Monroe: Elias Nycum, Daniel Miller, David Barkman.
Napier: Thomas Cleaver, William H. Shafer, John S. Stuckey, Richard McMullin, Edmond S. Blackburn.
Providence E.: William Gracy.
Providence W.: Daniel Sams, James Calhoun.
Snake Spring: Daniel R. Snyder.
St. Clair: John Wolf, B. R. Henderson, William Oster.
Saxton: Jacob Raum.
Woodberry M.: Thomas Watson.
Woodberry S.: Wm. Tetwiler, Josiah Ritchey.

Drawn and Certified at Bedford, this 18th day of December, A. D., 1867.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commis'rs.

DENTISTRY!

If you want
A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH,
go to
DR. S. M. GROSS,
RESIDENT DENTIST, SCHELLSBURG, PA., who operates in every branch of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Teeth extracted WITHOUT PAIN positively, and
NO HUMBUG!
by the surest, safest and best
ANÆSTHETIC KNOWN.
Persons desiring the services of a Dentist will do well by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
☞ Office in with W. J. MULLIN, M. D.

CARD.—I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. GROSS as a skillful Dentist, and in every way qualified to give satisfaction to the public in his line. W. J. MULLIN, M. D.
jan10:6m

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and patrons that he is still in BLOODY RUN, where he is at all times prepared to insert those
BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH
at the low price of from
TEN TO EIGHTEEN DOLLARS!
per set. Teeth extracted without pain. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operations warranted. ☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth.
Jan.3tf H. VIRGIL PORTER.

DENTISTRY.

L. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

THE EVENING POST.

CLUB FOR 1868.

$2 50 A YEAR
For the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

$3 00 A YEAR
For the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

$4 00 A YEAR
For the WEEKLY EVENING POST, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

$4 00 A YEAR
For the SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST, and either the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

Send for free specimen copy to
"THE EVENING POST,
NEW YORK."

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will sell at his residence in Napier township, on
Tuesday the 25th day of February, 1868,
THE FARM upon which he now resides, containing 162 acres, nett measure, of which about 120 acres are cleared and under good fence, the balance being well timbered. The buildings are a two and a half story Log House, with stone kitchen attached, double log barn and other outbuildings. There are two good apple orchards, a mill seat and twenty acres of meadow upon it. Excellent water near the door. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. DANIEL HESS.
jan24:4t

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Just received at the *IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE!* New York Mills, Utica Nonpariel, Wamsutta Mills, Williamsville, Fruit of the Loom, Nonsuch, Semper Idem, Lousdale, Hope Mills, &c. Together with other first class makes in bleached and unbleached, at the lowest prices. As muslins are now advancing we think it a very safe time for families to lay in a supply.
G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, Jan.31-1m

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Is warranted to execute in the best maner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

IT HAS NO EQUAL
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD.
And Intrinsically the Cheapest.

For it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the
SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
Instructions given on the machine gratuitously to all purchers.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS MACHINE.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. FENIMORE, President.
WILLIM P. JENKS,
President Buck Mountain Coal Company.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
Wool Merchant, No. 40 South Front St.
H. H. REED, of George W. Reed & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing, No. 423 Market Street.
A. HART, JOHN T. TAITT, GEO. J. RICHARDSON, W. B. MENDENHALL,
Of Coatsville, Chester County, Pa.
F. PAXSON, of Paxson & Co.,
Notions, No. 504 Market Street.
jan3 y1

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom	Mail.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Mail.	
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	
LE4.40	LE 7.50		Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17	
5.02	8.10		McConnellstown	9.08	3.37	
5.14	8.22		Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49	
5.31	8.38		Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30	
5.50	8.53		Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15	
6.00	9.01		Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08	
6.10	9.12		Cove,	8.58	2.54	
6.20	9.16		Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50	
AR6.38	AR 9.32		Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35	
	LE 9.40				AR2.26	
	10.00		Riddlesburg,		2.08	
	10.08		Hopewell,		2.00	
	10.24		Piper's Run,		1.44	
	10.42		Tatesville,		1.19	
	10.55		Bloody Run,		1.07	
	AR 11.05		Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30	
6.55	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15	
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10	
AR7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05	
		Broad Top City.			

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

AND STILL THEY COME!

A NEW SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED AND AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE.
December 13th, 1867. tf

GREAT REDUCTION.

MRS. E. V. MOWERY,
Has now a new and FASHIONABLE stock of
MILINERY, DRESS AND FANCY GOODS.
The finest FRENCH MERINOES and Dress Goods in the Market. All of which has just been greatly reduced in price, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
December 13th, 1867.-m3

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**
TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.
FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.
Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed,
Hon. J. F Hartley,	H. Nicodemus,
Wm. Hartley,	R. B. Lewis,
O. E. Shannon,	C. N. Hickok,
W. H. Watson, M. D.,	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Harry, M. D.,	G. D. Shuck,
Sam'l L. Russell,	C. Colfelt,
Jacob Reed,	Ross Anderson, M. D.
B. F. Myers,	John Lutz.
William Lyon.	

jan10:3m.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

BEDFORD TO HAVE A COAL YARD.

Having made arrangements with John Taylor & Sons, who have just opened a new Mine in the celebrated Cook Seam, I will always have the best of Bituminous Coal on hand and for sale by the car load, ton or bushel. All orders promptly filled. WILLIAM DIBERT.
January 3. 3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of James Piper, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make payment. Claims against the estate should be presented immediately, properly authenticated for settlement. J. J. BARNDOLLAR,
(residing in Bloody Run,)
EDWARD ASHCOM,
(residing in Hopewell,)
jan10:6w Executors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Dull, late of Napier tp., deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, they give notice to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN REIMINGER,
jan10:6w JACOB DULL Executors.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at February Term, 1868, 10th day.

David Heidler vs. H. & B. M. R. R. & Coal Co.
W S Entrekin vs Kensinger & Fluck.
Mary Jane Holsinger vs Josiah Holsinger.
Sam'l Moses vs Sill & Zimmers.
John Leech vs Jno B. Longenecker.
Henry Wertz vs Wilson Hafer.
Francis M. Diehl vs. Colerain twp. School Dist.
Geo Blackburn vs. County of Bedford.
Kate Border vs Geo A Beegle et al.
John Cessna vs Jonathan Bowser.

Certified Jan. 13th, 1868.
jan17 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
BEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M. BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place
NO. 1. STONE ROW.
oct.4:tf.

GIRARD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,455,355 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

These insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.
THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Joseph Fisher, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of Peter Osborne, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.
The account of Joseph Fisher, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of David Pittman, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.
The account of Robert Fyan, Adm'r of the estate of Mary Byrn late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.
The account of Josiah Miller, Ex'r of the last Will &c. of Catharine Wolford, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.
The account of Jacob Evans, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of John Raley, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.
The account of Wm. Berkheimer, Ex'r of Jos. Riddle, late of Union tp., dec'd.
The account of Thomas McCoy, Adm'r of the estate of Elizabeth Blackburn, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.
The account of Jos. B. Noble, guardian of Sam'l Koontz and Mary Ann Bollman, formerly Mary Ann Kootz, children of Hetty Koontz, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.
The account of George S. Bennett and Artemas S. Bennett, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.
The account of Mary Ann South, Admr'x of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.
The account of John Dicken, Ex'r of Moses Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.
The account of Daniel Fletcher, Ex'r of John Martin, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.
jan17 O. E. SHANNON, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

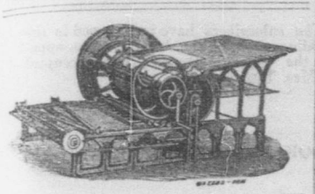
To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and GEORGE W. GUMP, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the
2ND MONDAY OF FEB. (*being the* 10th *day,*)
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 17th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1868.
aug9 ROBERT STECKMAN, Sh'ff.

COLGATE'S

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1868.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Kitchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAtee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of Bedford County, at the Court House, on

TUESDAY EVE. OF COURT WEEK,

(February 11th.)

The Presidential Campaign of '68 is everywhere opening. The lines of the contending parties are rapidly falling into position for the great contest. During this last great effort to defeat the results of the war, and the legislation upon Reconstruction, let the friends of Republican institutions stand together. We must organize throughout the county for this eventful campaign. We hope to have a full turnout from all parts of the county.

J. H. LONGENECKER, Chm'n.
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.—There will be a meeting of the Republican County Committee of Bedford County, at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY OF COURT WEEK, Feb. 11. It is desirable that *every* member be present, as considerable important business will come before the Committee. A delegate is to be elected to the coming State Convention; and some action is to be taken as to the coming campaign.

The following are the members of the Committee, none of whom must fail to attend its meeting:

Bedford Township: Chas. Rea.
Bloody Run Borough: Jno. A. Gump.
Broad Top Tp.: A. J. Wigton.
Colerain: Josiah Ott.
Coal Dale Bor.: Josiah Lehman.
Cumb. Valley: Jno. C. Vickroy.
Harrison: Calvin Mullin.
Hopewell: Jno. W. Smith.
Juniata: Jesse Geller.
Liberty: Jno. T. Shirley.
Londonderry: Jacob Evans.
Monroe: Jas. R. O'Neal.
Napier: W. Hull.
E. Providence: W. A. Stailey.
W. Providence: Wm. McDaniel.
Saxton Borough: Capt. E. Eichelberger.
St. Clair Tp.: H. B. Mock.
Schellsburg Bor.: J. E. Colvin.
Snake Spring Tp.: Jno. Baker.
Southampton: H. C. Lashley.
Union: Samuel Shaffer.
Woodberry M.: Wm. R. Smith.
Woodberry S.: Jacob T. Ketring.

J. H. LONGENECKER, Chm'n.
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—By a recent decision of Court of Claims, the members of the following Pennsylvania regiments are entitled to $100 bounty: 26th, 27th, 29th, and 71st; also, all persons who enlisted between April 15th and July 22d, 1861, and were discharged upon surgeons' certificates of disability and received no bounty.

THE COMMISSION TO REVISE THE CIVIL CODE.—Hon. David Derrickson, of Meadville and Hon. W. M'Clay Hall, of this place of the Commission to revise the civil code, have been in Harrisburg for several days past busily engaged in conference preparatory to laying before the Governor for transmission to the Legislature a number of bills of the following nature:

Corporations, General Pleading, Deeds and Mortgages, Evidence, Interest, Landlord and Tenant, Statute of Limitation, Highways and Bridges, Poor Laws.

Messrs. Derrickson and Hall have had these bills ready some time since for presentation to the Governor, but were prevented from doing so by the absence of the third member of the Commission.

SAW IT.—The ground hog saw his shadow on Sunday morning, which warns us to look out for squalls and storms,—if we can rely on this fact as a sufficient guaranty of the future movements of the "weather clerk."

SOUTHAMPTON, MUCH ABUSED SOUTHAMPTON.—At last Southampton has determined to cover herself with a blaze of glory. The butt and jest of the balance of the county for twenty years, she has reared herself erect and threateus to work out her own salvation equally well with other districts that have laughed at her and twitted her until forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue. If an example of ignorance was wanted, Southampton was the ready illustration on the tongue of every one, and when Republicans desired to rally Democrats on the intelligence of their voting population, Southampton, where the people refused to accept the Common Schools, was immediately pointed to, and thus in a thousand different ways was Southampton sneered at, because her citizens would stand in their own light and refused to move forward in accord with the age in which we live. But last autumn a year ago some live men, men who, after their departure from this scene of conflict, deserve to have monuments erected to their memory as high as their native hills, determined that Southampton should no longer deserve to be the by-word and reproach of the county, they petitioned the Court to give them a set of School Directors that would dare to act, knowing their duty would not shirk it. The Court selected them such a Board of Directors, and the only non accepting School District in Bedford county wheeled into line, and her schools have achieved, as far as we can learn, a splendid success. They opened again this Fall under most favorable auspices and are working well.

We were never willing to accuse the people of that District as harshly as many of those around us. The poverty of the people, made so by the nature of the soil, made it rather doubtful if they would be able to keep open their schools. The District is very large, much of it unproductive, and the settlements sparse, all of which combine to render it very burdensome and inconvenient to sustain the schools and secure anything like attendance. Nevertheless, the good work has had a beginning, and we hope for the schools of South ampton and their progenitors all the success and prosperity that should crown so laudable an effort.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT EDITION OF DICKENS'S WORKS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers are publishing an entire new and cheap edition of Charles Dickens's Works. Each book will be printed from large type, that all can read, and each work will be issued complete in a large octavo volume, with a new illustrated cover, and sold at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a volume, or *four dollars* for a complete set. The following eight volumes are now ready, viz:

Great Expectations.....Price 25 cents.
Nicholas Nickleby.....Price 25 cents.
Christmas Stories.....Price 25 cents.
Dombey and Son.....Price 25 cents.
Martin Chuzzlewit.....Price 25 cents.
Pickwick Papers.....Price 25 cents.
Oliver Twist.....Price 25 cents.
American Notes.....Price 25 cents.

All the other volumes to complete this series, will follow in rapid succession. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity to procure a cheap edition of Dickens's works will please leave their orders at the INQUIRER Book Store, and they will be supplied as rapidly as published. Everybody reads Dickens; not to read his works is to confess that you have no literary taste. tf.

HOW TO ADVERTISE.—An advertisement is not always valuable in proportion to the space it occupies. A short advertisement four times is better than a long one once. A prominent advertisement once or twice will be effective, if followed up by a steady card, giving your business and address. Don't take down your sign in dull times—people read newspapers all times of the year. If business admits of it, several small advertisements, with your name repeated every time, will avail more than the same collected, with your name in only once. Don't fear to have a small advertisement by the side of a larger competing; the big one can't eat it up. Small advertisements and plenty of them is a good rule; we were all babies once, yet we made considerable noise. The easiest way in the world to accumulate a fortune is to advertise judiciously.

BOUNTY CASE DECIDED.—The Supreme Court, on Thursday, delivered their opinion, in the case of the city of Lancaster vs. Smith. This was a test case to decide the constitutionalty of the act of May 1, 1866, requiring townships, wards, boroughs, cities and counties to pay $300 bounty to all veteran soldiers who had re-enlisted, and had been credited to any such localities without receiving bounty. Peter Smith, who had re-inlisted in December, 1863, three months before the city had offered or was authorized to pay bounties, brought suit against the city of Lancaster to recover $300 under this law, and obtained a verdict for that amount. The Supreme Court, on Thursday, Agnew, Judge, delivering the opinon, reversed the decision of the Court below and directed judgment to be entered for the city.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

UNCLAIMED, LETTERS, REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT BEDFORD Pa,—Feb 1st 1868,—J. M. Anderson & Bro, Henry Armstrong, Daniel Beegle, John S. Bates, C. A. Barton Geo. A. Curtis, Mary Carl, William Claar, John G. Clark, Mary Diehl, S. F. Diehl, Adam Earnest; 2, John F. Else Esq., Daniel Fetter, J. S. Fletcher, W. B. Fauss, Isaac Fluck, Mrs. Sarah M. Gates; Saml Gifford, John Jackson, William Kerr, J. S. Lewis, Capt. Louis, J. H. Ling, N. Mills, Rev. D. B. Mathews, Melechi Mock, John McKenny, John Mullen, Richard Price, Geo. W. Rhodes, Joseph Richey, Mr. F. R. Reed. Michael Shunk, Mrs. Sarah May, Rev. James R. Wagner, H. Snowden West,

"HOW CAN YE BLOOM SO FRESH AND FAIR?" goes the old Scotch song. How? Why, those who show the bloom of health on their cheeks take Plantation Bitters, which has the power of fortifying the system against disease and of regulating the digestive apparatus. Are you dyspeptic, weak, void of energy? Have you little or no appetite, headache, continued lassitude and depression of spirits? Take S. T.—1860—X., and bloom and beauty will return. The Bitters have become a household friend.

NARROW ESCAPE.—One evening last week as a sleighing party were on their way to St. Clairsville, in crossing the "Red Bridge" the two front horses of the elegant "turn-out" furnished by Cessna & Henderson, and driven by Mr. A. J. Middleton, became detached, dragging the driver forward upon the tongue of the sled. Fortunately, Mr. Middleton retained his presence of mind and the lines, and clinging to the tongue, sustained himself and stopped the horses. No one injured.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—*Harrisburg, Jan.* 31.—A serious accident occurred about 2 o'clock this morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about six miles east of Huntingdon. It was caused by the breaking of a rail.

The fast train coming east, which left Pittsburg at 7-20 last evening, had reached Mill Creek, 156 miles east of Pittsburg, when, owing to the cause above stated, the last five cars were thrown from the track. Two of them were sleeping cars, one destined for New York, via Allentown, and the other for Philadelphia.

Three were thrown down the embankment, and one catching fire, the flames soon reached the others. All were consumed. The destroyed cars were two sleeping cars and one ordinary passenger car. The locomotive, baggage and express cars, and two forward passenger cars, remained on the track, and after the accident resumed their way east with the passengers.

But one person was killed, a Mrs. Anna Duggen, of No. 167 Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. The cause of her death is not known. She was found lying against a stove partially charred. Her husband is at Mifflin in a critical condition, but more comfortable to-night. He and his brother, together with Patrick Hughes and party, were on their way to California. The husband had his hands and face severely burned. The rest of the party escaped.

The following were injured, but Dr. Rutherford, of Harrisburg, reports none of their injuries daugerous, being principally painful bruises, with no bones broken. Some of them design resuming their journey immediately: Mrs. Georgia Adams, of Woodland Terrace, West Phiiadelphia; J. Nomson, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Mary Crouse; of Kansas; W. Wiekel, of New York; Herbert Nomson, Jr., of Philadelphia; W. W. Ponel, of Camden, N. J., slightly; L. Chase, of Michigan; Mrs. General Rodman and daughter, of Illinois, and J. Busser, of Lancaster.

The first rail which was broken in half, and the next one into five pieces, showing that the track had been in perfect condition on the passage of the locomotive and first four cars over it. As an innovation deserving the utmost praise, the railroad authorities furnished every aid to THE PRESS agent to obtain full particulars of the accident immediately after its occurrnce, thereby preventing exaggerated accounts from obtaining publicity.

The train consisted of eight cars, and they contained but sixty-seven passengers, which may partially account for the small loss of life.

The locomotive and first four cars remained upon the track, and after the accident resumed their way East with the passengers. The remains of the dead were carefully coffined, and the injuries of the wounded attended to at Mifflin, and by Dr. Miller, of Harrisburg, who was immediately despatched to the scene of the disaster by Superintendent Black.

There is reason to believe that the train broke the rail in passing over it. It was moving at ordinary speed, having received special instructions at a station which it had passed six miles before not to make up any time. It was about thirty minutes late, and was in charge of Conductor Chase.

The intensity of the cold made the iron brittle, and no amount of care could prevent the breaking of the rail. To guard against this the whole road is divided into sections, and patrolled by watchman both day and night.

The remainder of the train, with the balance of the passengers, arrived at Harrisburg at 10 o'clock this morning.

The stoves in all the Pennsylvania Railroad cars are securely fastened to the floor, surrounded with wrought-iron castings, and have locked doors, while neither oil nor gas is used for lighting, but simple candles.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE JUBILEE SERVICES—held in the Lutheran Church of this place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week were of an interesting and instructive character. The public appreciation was shown by the full attendance upon all the service of the occasion. The Lutheran Church throughout the world, as the first church of the Reformation, is observing this, the 350th anniversary of the Reformation, as a year of Jubilee, in which special efforts are to be made throughout the year for extension of, and the general diffusion of information concerning, the church. On this point information is greatly needed. There is probably no church in the United States, whose history and doctrine is so little understood among the members of her sister churches. The Lutheran Church embraces at the present time about one half of all Protestant Christendom, including a population of about 45 millions. It is comparatrvely small in the United States from the fact that for many years it was exclusively German. The whole number of communicants at present is about 250,000. It is the strongest denomination in Pennsylvania exceeding the Methodist by about 16,000, members. To her as the church of the Reformation, to which we owe all the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we enjoy at the present day, we owe a lasting debt of gratitude which time only continues to augment.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—*No lives Lost.*—Friend "L," of Saxton, sends us the following:

A few evenings since a party of the young folks of Saxton and vicinity, started out for a sleighing excursion, their destination being Morrison's Cove. Owing to the lateness of time the programme was changed. The sleighs were in readiness, the drivers in place and parties feeling jubilant, when the gentleman in front reined in his steed, and gave him the whip something to which he was not accustomed. The horse sprang forward,—the sleigh box not being properly secured tipped up, precipitating him and his lady in to the snow. Fortunately no body was hurt, and the party proceeded. All went well until they began to descend the western slope of Tussey's mountain when from a defect, the harness of one of the horses gave way and the sleigh ran forward on the animal frightening him so that he became unmanageable and the party were again "spilled" out. They again gathered up and started on their way in a pleasant mood, returning in due time much elated with their pleasure trip.

LAW LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—What has become of the Law Library Committee? Nearly one year ago the Court appointed a Committee to procure for the use of the profession, a library—said library to be purchased with the fund accruing through forfeited recognizances. Does this Committee refuse to act, or is it through neglect that this matter is not attended to?

MONEY! MONEY! WANTED

Again we are compelled to call upon those who are indebted to us for Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Work to come forward and give us a helping hand by paying up the little sums which they owe us. We need money worse now than we have at any time since we have been in business. Wherever we owe a debt, large or small, we are notified to pay without grace and we desire to do so, but without money we cannot do it. There is certainly money in the country. Our farmers have received such prices for their produce during the last five years that they must have realized fortunes. They have had very heavy crops and had to buy comparatively little. We pray they may have at least laid enough by to pay the printer. In addition to the little debts that we desire to pay, we intend to make some material improvements. We have purchased the office occupied by us a few weeks ago, and J. W. Lingenfelter, adjoining the Mengel House and intend erecting a three story brick building during the summer for our Printing office, Job office, Book Store, Law Office, and an other improvement. And, further; if our friends stand by us, as we think they should, we will increase the size of the INQUIRER during the year. Its columns have been very much crowded with advertisements for the last six months and yet we have rejected hundreds of dollars of foreign advertising. All this will require money and all we ask is that our patrons pay up promptly and the improvements which we have indicated shall be made. Send us every dollar you owe us on Court week and you will do as a very great favor. Those who do not owe us, and there are many of our readers who do not, will excuse us for boring them with this article. We think that they will, however, be so pleased to hear that we are going to make further improvements that they will thank us for it and urge delinquents to pay up. The INQUIRER has been very well sustained by its friends in the county, in fact their are very few county papers in the State that are as well sustained, and we desire to put every dollar into it that we make out of it, to enable those who sustain it to receive the full advantage of the money which they invest in it from time to time. tc

THE LECTURE on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Barrow, on Westminster Abbey was an interesting and instructive one and well deserving of a much larger audience than was in attendance. We hope to see the succeeding lectures of the course much better attended. An hour spent in listening to an instructive lecture, which these always are, while promoting a laudable enterprise, we certainly think would be much more profitable to many of our people, than the store or bar-room conversation that we sometimes have the misfortune to be compelled to listen to. We would recommend at least a trial of the Lectures; if for no other reason, just for the sake of variety. We can assure such as are disposed to try it, that they will not be harmed thereby.

ACCIDENTS.—Michael Naugle residing in Boydstown, west of town, fell from a hay loft one day last week and fractured his leg. We understand that he is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, the fracture being a very painful one.

—A lady from Friend's Cove, whose name we did not learn, had her leg broken by being thrown from a sleigh whilst on the way to town, one day last week. The horses became frightened and ran the vehicle against an obstruction, upsetting it and throwing the occupants out.

ACCIDENT IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—On Monday morning as the stage coach which runs daily between Alexandria and Petersburg, in Huntingdon county, was approaching the latter place, the lines were broken by the necessary stress in coming down a hill, and the horses became unmangeable and ran away. In making the turn into the bridge across the Juniata, the coach was upset, and George Bucher was thrown over the abutment and instautly killed. He was a gentleman highly esteemed in his community. Other passengers were injured.

INFORMATION WANTED.—William Reily, late of Company D, 55th Regiment of Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, was wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia, on the 2d or 3d of June, 1864, and taken to the rear. He died a few days afterwards. Evidence of death is wanted. Any person having seen him die, or who saw him after death, will confer a favor on his widow by making affidavit to the same, and sending it to the INQUIRER office. All expenses will be paid.

LAMB'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.—This valuable invention will be on exhibition at the Washington Hotel on Monday and Tuesday of Court week. This machine can be made to knit a pair of common woolen stockings in from forty to forty-five minutes. It is a very desirable household acquisition. Call and see it.

LECTURE ON FRIDAY EVENING.—The Rev. Mr. Barrow will deliver a lecture at the Court House on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Episcopal Sunday School. Subject: Bishop Heber, the poet and Missionary to Culcutta—author of the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

ALL THE BOOKS used in the Common Schools, at the lowest prices at which they can be sold, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

SHEET MUSIC, at publisher's price, at the INQUIRER Book Store. Anything not on hand will be ordered.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at the Lutheran parsonage, in Bedford, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. GEO. BARCLAY to Miss MARTHA HARDSOCK, both of Colerain twp., Bedford co.

Jan. 28th, 1868, in Altoona, by the Rev. J. S. McMurray, DAVID EBERLY, of Altoona, to Miss ANNA C. PAXSON, of Saxton, Bedford co.

On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Abram Bowers, Mr. SAM'L D. BROWN to Miss MARY KEAGY, all of Middle Woodberry.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. HENRY WEYANDT to Miss FLORA B. BENTON, both of Union tp.

On the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. SOLOMON W. FICKES and Miss SARAH J. ALDSTADT, both of Union tp., this county.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Spring Quarter will commence MONDAY, APRIL 6th.

Students prepared to teach, to enter college, or to engage in business avocations. Terms moderate. The principal is prepared to accommodate eight Boarders.

For further information address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
fe7.2m Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

TAVERN LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named person has made application for license, to be granted at February Sessions (adjourned Court) 2d day of March, A. D., 1868:
Lewis Long, Londonderry tp.....Tavern.
fe7 O. E. SAANNON, Clerk.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters, Landscape Wire for Windows, &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,
M. WALKER & SONS,
fe7:1y No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The association of the subscribers in the practice of Dentistry, has expired by limit of agreement, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment as soon as practicable.
C. N. HICKOK,
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1868. J. G. MINNICH, Jr.

My late partner, Dr. MINNICH, having located at Bloody Run, I recommend him to the citizens of that place, as well qualified to engage in the duties of his profession. C. N. KICKOK.
feb7:3t

C. N. HICKOK.
DENTIST,
Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.
All operations, pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at Adjourned Court, March 2d, 1868:
Thos B Keating vs. Bedford R. R. Co.
Wm Rogers vs. Riddlesburg C & I Co.
C. Fockler & Son vs Roads & Fockler.
Geo W Walker vs Jacob Wilt.
Henry Wertz vs Wilson Hafer.
Riddlesburg C & I Co vs Broadtop C & I Co.
Simon Walter et al vs Helsel & Burket.
Rob't Steckman vs Jos Williams et al.
Francis M. Diehl vs Colerain tp. School dist.
John Black et al vs. Cath. Tricker
Geo R Barndollar vs. Hover, Brumbaugh & Co.
Fredolin Smith et al vs. Jno. Cavender et al
Hartley & Metzgar vs A. G. Allen.
F D Beegle vs D A Plank
Simon Walter et al vs John Boyer et al
Wm Hartley vs Sam'l M Barclay
Philip S. Croft vs Jno S. Watson
Elizabeth Beeler vs Aug Greenawalt
Geo Blackburn vs County of Bedford
Dominick Gillan vs A B Bulger
Kate Border vs Geo A Beegle et al
John Cessna vs Jonathan Bowser.
Certified, Feb. 3, 1868.
fe7 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.
Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.
First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.
One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.
Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.
ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.
ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.
Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas, levari facias and fieri facias to me directed there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A M. the following property, to wit:

One tract of land containg 295 acres more or less, about 240 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house plastered, double log barn, tenant house, and other out buildings there erected, with two good apple orchards thereon, adjoining Philip Shoemaker, deceased, on the west, Abraham Weisel on the north-west, Simon Stuckey on the south, Christian Hetrick on the east, situate in Colerain tp, Bedford co.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stuckey.
ALSO, One tract of land containing 153 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wm Latta, jr., on the south, Joseph Sleighter, on the west, and Bartley Hughes on the north; situate in West Providence tp., Bedford co.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Eliza French.
ALSO, One lot of ground containing three-fourths of an acre, more or less, under fence, with a one story plank house and plank stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Adolphus Ake, Castleton Ake and others; situate in Union tp., Bedford county.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Shaffer Miller.
ALSO, One frame house in the borough of Coaldale, known as the post office, situate on Spring street, adjoining lots of David Dunn and A. W. Evans.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of A. W. Evans, Lemuel Evans and Levi Evans.
ALSO, One tract of land containing 108¼ acres, more or less, with a two story log house thereon erected, being the same tract of land which P. F. Lehman and Mary Ann, his wife, sold and conveyed to John H. Wertz and Sophia, his wife, situate in Harrison tp, Bedford co.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz.
ALSO, All that certain two story log house, messuage and tenement, situate in Rainsburg borough, Bedford county, fronting on Main street; adjoining lots of George James on the South and A. J. Pennell on the North, and the lot or piece of ground curtelege appertenant to said building.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Mowery.
Also, Two tracts of land; No. 1 containing 175 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, log barn and other buildings thereon erected; there is also a small orchard on the premises, adjoining lands of Wm Stuckey on the south, Wm Conner on the east, Wm Grubb on the south, Benjamin Shaw's heirs on the north. No. 2, containing 20 acres, more or less, with about 2 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining the above land and Samuel Mixell and others, situate in Monroo tp., Bedford co.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Haron.
ALSO, All the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, situate in Juniata tp., Bedford co., containing 70 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log barn and apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wash Powell on the south and west, Peter Hillegas on the north, and Wm. Laizer on the east.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Nicodemus.
ALSO, One tract of land containing 104 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Philip Snider on the north, the defendant's other lands on the east, and Tussey's mountain on the west, situate in West Providence tp., Bedford co.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph H. Sparks.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 15, 1868.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000, Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 9, A. D. 1867, to January 8, A. D. 1868.

TREASURER,		DR.
To balance in Treasury		$1476 91
To amount received from A J Sansom, former Treasurer		100 00
To amount of tax received from collectors—		
Aaron Reed, Woodberry South	1863	910 00
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run	1864	13 70
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do	207 32
John C Black, Bloody Run	1865	24 41
Arch Blair, Cumberland Valley	do	111 84
Henry Wertz, Harrison	do	138 84
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	151 15
Saml Crissman, Woodberry South	do	11 26
E F Kerr, Bedford Borough	1866	1418 37
Henry Moses, Bedford township	do	1966 20
John C Figard, Broad Top	do	690 86
Jerre Thompson, Bloody Run	do	100 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain	do	1144 88
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley	do	743 04
A W Shoemaker, Harrison	do	283 20
James Fink, Hopewell	do	246 62
Henry Horn, Juniata	do	585 64
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	502 49
John McClain, Liberty	do	230 00
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe	do	92 45
Henry Egolf, Napier	do	820 84
Uriah Mellott, Providence E	do	448 36
Jos H H Sparks, Providence W	do	455 00
John Kemery, Schellsburg	do	173 00
Wm Grissinger, Snake Spring	do	823 88
Moses Tewell, Southampton	do	431 43
Henry F Smith, St. Clair	do	1275 25
Henry Corl, Union	do	1068 15
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M	do	1650 63
Martin Brumbaugh, Woodberry S	do	1935 88
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford Bor	1867	350 00
Isaac D Earnest, Bedford Tp	do	797 50
Alex Tate, Bloody Run	do	225 00
John C Figard, Broad Top	do	327 09
Wm R Greene, Coaldale	do	102 89
David Diehl, Colerain	do	676 40
Tobias Boor, Cumberland Valley	do	577 00
William Egolf, Harrison	do	295 00
James Fink, Hopewell	do	388 30
John Garber, Juniata	do	697 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	200 00
George Nycum, Monroe	do	733 00
James Taylor, Napier	do	751 79
Jacob Chamberlain, Providence E	do	324 00
Joseph Weaverling, Providence W	do	290 00
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg	do	91 00
Harrison Hartley, Snake Spring	do	425 00
Henry Bennett, Southampton	do	140 75
Joseph Claar, Union	do	625 00
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M	do	488 73
Josiah Ritchey, Woodberry S	do	860 00
Samuel Slick, St. Clair	do	750 00
To money received from Good Templars, for rent		22 00
To money borrowed from Michael S Ritchey		300 00
To money borrowed from John Sill		1000 00
To money borrowed from John Kemery		2000 00
To money received from J B Farquhar, former Treasurer		925 00
To money received from Episcopal church for fuel in Court House		5 50
To fines in case of Charleston, Smith and Bagley		7 00
To costs recovered from Peter Foedker		80 00
To money received for Huckster's Licenses		213 00
To money received by sale of unseated lands		10 79
Total charges		$34911 40

TREASURER,	CR.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Grand Jurors, February term	152 58
Petit Jurors, February term	345 09
Petit Jurors, February Special term	356 23
Grand Jurors, April term	140 61
Petit Jurors, April term	310 26
Grand Jurors, September term	185 76
Petit Jurors, September term	367 29
Grand Jurors, November term	178 94
Petit Jurors, November term	387 02
Petit Jurors, adjourned Court	318 77
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner	125 90
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner	121 00
J G Fisher, clerk to Jury Commission'rs	64 50
M A Points, clerk to Jury Commission'rs	50 00
Preparing assessment book, correcting assessment, making out and distributing duplicates and services at special terms	94 00
Tipstaves	285 50
Talesmen	54 37
Court-crier	142 99
Fox and wild cat scalps	413 96
Assessors making assessment returns	1010 90
Constable's returns	383 34
Michael Wertz, Commissioner's salary	230 90
David Howsare, Commissioner's salary	209 10
M. S. Ritchey, Commissioner's salary,	191 80
Peter M Barton, Commissioner's salary	34 00
J G Fisher, cl'k. to Commissioners	350 00
R Steckman, Sheriff, boarding prisoners,	933 25
R Steckman, Sheriff, carrying prisoners to Western Penitentiary	908 00
Expenses of Spring election	262 18
Expenses of General election	330 26
Charles Merwine, services as janitor	91 25
Additional Insurance of Court House and Jail	21 35
W S Fluck, costs as Sheriff	22 93
Daniel Border, cleaning and repairing Court House clock	3 50
O E Shannon, fees as Prothonotary	150 00
E F Kerr, attorney to Commissioners	100 00
Holding Special election in Providence W	11 32
A. Mower, for election returns from Rainsburg Bor	2 30
J B Fluck, commissioner to divide Woodbury, M	15 00
Daniel Barley	15 00
G W Williams	15 00
Costs in commonwealth cases	2071 96
Fees of Justices and constables in commonwealth cases	19 95
Wood and coal, for public buildings, and hauling same	170 53
Interest on money borrowed from John Sill	160 00
W G Perry, record books for Proth'tary's office	82 50
Expressage	2 20
Seals and presses for Proth'tary's office	94 25
J W Dickerson, docket fees	52 97
Samuel Roberts, commissioner to divide Southampton Tp	4 00
J B Fluck, commissioner to divide Southampton township	7 00
Jacob Fries, erecting Hopewell bridge	3700 00
Harry Drollinger mason work at Hopewell bridge	3084 25
George Gibbony, building bridge at Roades' Mill	2066 66
Work done upon bridge at Mowry's in Juniata	700 00
Work done upon bridge at Statler's, in Napier	19 20
Bridge expenses	64 00
Bridge views	28 00
Road views	237 50
Joshua Mower, cleaning and scrubbing Court House	42 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing Court House	37 00
William Troutman, work done at jail	28 00
Joshua Mower, work done at

Farm, Garden & Household.

INTELLIGENT FARMING.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* has a report of an address delivered by Col. Daniel Needham, at Concord, N. H., Sept. 25th, which has many suggestions that are suited to other latitudes as well. We make the following extracts:

"New England farmers had not been business men. They had not studied their profession. They had read books and papers, bearing upon an unfolding of their art, sparingly. Time, which should have been spent in reading and systematic study, had been passed at the country store or post-office. The brain work, which enters into every successful department of human industry, had not been given to this complex and undeveloped industry, which had gone under the broad name of New England farming.

"Let the farmer see his type of success in the mechanic, whose division of labor has not only developed skill, which otherwise could never have been brought out, but contributed vastly to the happiness of the individual man and the wealth of society. Before purchasing his farm let him determine the branch of agriculture to which he will devote himself. Let him get out of all the old ruts in which the fathers travelled; not try to do everything; but try to do one thing, and do that one thing well. Not in his labors of the farm, undertake to produce all the domestic animals known to the race—and all the roots and cereals that three hundred years of American civilization has aggregated; but determine to which one of the great and varied pursuits of agriculture he will devote his time, his study and his skill. The unskilled farmer may get a living; that is, keep out of the poor house, and perhaps half clothe and half educate his children. But who is, or should be, satisfied with a mere living; civilization—advancing civilization, demands a higher, social, moral, intellectual and religious culture, than constant physical labor can yield. There must be time for study—for thought—for discussion. He in whose hands has been placed the grandest industry the world has ever known—the industry upon which all other industries rest, and out of which all other industries grow—he, who can make all science and art contribute to aid him in his daily toil, should appreciate the high position placed within his reach.

"And seeing the fact which all history establishes, that a division of labor has done more than any other thing to ameliorate the condition of labor and increase its rewards—he should divide up this great industry of agriculture, and taking one branch, devote himself, body and mind, to its full development. Consulting his tastes, his locality, the quality of his land—let the young farmer decide whether breeding of horses, or sheep, or cattle, or swine—or whether raising of cereals, or roots, or seeds, shall be his speciality. But by all means, let him devote himself to one of the grand divisions. If by inheritance or otherwise, he owns lands not adapted to the department of farming, which his tastes, inclination or judgment have led him to select, let him sell out, select and purchase another spot, adapted to his wants. The man is of more consequence than the farm. The farm is but to develope the man; and no young man should ever be subservient to position or locality—but rising above them, should use the material which nature has placed at his command for the greatest development of his manhood. By all means, start right, and the difficulty of securing headway afterward, is a matter of no more anxiety, than the growth of a healthy plant well set in a soil and climate indigenous to its genus.

"As a merchant may be a good judge of groceries and know nothing of cloths, or a good financier may know nothing of manufacturing, so a farmer may raise splendid horses and know nothing of sheep; may be a most successful shepherd and know nothing of cattle; may raise the best and purest of cereals and seeds, and be ignorant of cattle, horses and sheep. Let the young farmer decide with due deliberation upon the department of agricultural labor to which the genius, the skill, the talent and industry of his life shall be given. Who shall say, that with such deliberation in a decision, and such application afterward, he will not be eminent. If the labor of a well directed life is thus given to his calling, given in earnest, given with the spirit of enterprise and manhood, how can there be otherwise than great success—than rich reward—than a comparative happiness than the addition of an impetus to society by increased knowledge and wealth."

SHALL WE KEEP UP OUR FLOCKS?

We regret the tone of despondency which pervades so many of our exchanges in regard to wool growing. Wool is down, notwithstanding the protective tariff, and it is very natural for men who have been receiving sixty cents a pound to look upon forty cents as poor pay. Some are reducing their flocks and others are selling out entirely. A few and we think they are the wise ones, are taking advantage of the low price of sheep to increase their flocks, and be ready for the rise which they think is sure to come. The temporary depression in the wool market should not lead flock masters to abandon their plans' and change their stock; if favorably situated for sheep husbandry, they should hold on patiently, and wait for better times. We want to see this business put upon a permanent basis, and pursued as steadily as beef or pork making. The demand for its products, mutton and wool, is quite as steady and as likely to increase in the future. Nothing can be more certain than that this nation will continue to wear woolen garments, and to eat mutton, and in increasing proportion as the market is better supplied with these articles. It is not strange that these products are cheaper than they were last year. Wool and mutton vary no more in price than pork and butter. A variation of twenty or thirty per cent. in these articles in the course of a year is not uncommon. But farmers ought not on that account to give up the raising of butter and pork. If they keep on steadily with the industry their farms are adapted to, they will be ready for the rise when it comes, and make money. Almost every kind of business has its periods of depression, and there is no reason why sheep husbandry should not take its turn.

Wool, we think, has about touched bottom, and farmers may look for better prices another year. There were very large importations of wool and woolen goods during the war, and the year that followed, in anticipation of the high tariff that was called for. This immense importation still affects the market. Shoddy has also been very largely used in the manufacture of woolen goods and the unfortunates who were once taken in with this article are in a temper to cry aloud for garments made of the last clip, fresh spun and wove. Pantaloons that do not last out half their days are not the article to make sheep look amiable in the eyes of the public. Shoddy, we trust, has had its day, and is bound to the compost heap, where old woolen garments should bring up. Another hinderance in the way of wool growing, the dogs, is likely to be removed very soon. Several of the States have efficient dog laws, and the sheep killing curs are greatly reduced. All that is wanted now, is a steady policy on the part of flock masters, and concert of action, to secure a national dog tax, and to put wool growing on as firm a basis as it has in England. The introduction of the middle and long wool sheep has greatly increased the consumption of mutton among us, and these animals are so well appreciated that we shall have to raise them, if we get pay for their flesh only. Though the present price of mutton is low, it cannot be a very bad business to raise South Downs and Cotswolds at the prices they bring. We say then to the flock masters who are planning for the future, do not be in haste to abandon sheep husbandry. The flocks are steadily enriching your pastures, and if you hold on steadily, they will enrich you.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

Who invented matches? Adam and Eve.

What bites sharper without teeth than with them? Scissors.

The man who took a bold stand, resolved to bring it back.

What is most likely to become a woman? A little girl.

Wanted—The picture of the man who minds his own business.

How to get a lady to show her foot.—Praise the foot of some one else.

"The Thames," says a correspondent, "is a sickly stream." "Yes," replies an English paper, "it is confined to its bed."

The Boston *Post* says that marriage should lessen the population, as two people become one, every time there is a wedding.

Who were the first newspaper subscribers of whom we have any account? Cain who took A bell's Life, and Joshua, who ordered the Sun to be stopped.

'Father, what does the printer live on?' 'Why my child?' 'O, because you said you hadn't paid for your paper for three years.' Exit father with a flea in his ear.

An Irish fair one wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money. She added, by way of prostscript, "I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him."

Punch gives a domestic scene called "The Tables Turned," in which a little girl and her mamma are in the drawing-room; nurse just entering. Nurse—"Did you ring, ma'am?" Naughty little girl—"No; *I* rang. Take mamma away, please; she's very cross and disagreeable."

"Get up Honey"—Recently, an Irshman in New Jersey, was on Sunday driving a horse and wagon towards Easton, when he was met by a clergyman who was going to church, and he took the opportunity to chide the traveller for breaking the Sabbath.

"My friend,' said he, 'this is a bad way you are in.'

"Och, honey," said the Irishman, "and isn't it the turnpike ?'

"Yes," replied the minister, 'but what I mean is, that you are in a bad state."

"Be me soul !' returned the Irishman, "and that's true enough, too, your worship. It's a very bad State, and I'll get into Pennsylvania as soon as I can. Get up, honey !'

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased; will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

Terms reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford. JOSIAH RICHEY,
nov29tf *Executor*

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$38.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROV, A. M., President,
Dec. 14:66:1yr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

A SPLENDID SITUATION FOR A PAYSICIAN
A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION,

A Physician wishing to retire from practice offers his location and property for sale. The property consists of a modern constructed building containing eight large rooms, kitchen, cellar and a good well of water at the door. Two lots planted in fruit trees and grape vines, handsomely situated in one of the most thriving towns in the Southern part of the State, with a good established practice. Any young Physician wishing to locate permanently, would do well to look at this location. The property will be sold for less than cost and on easy terms. Price $2,200. Apply to
Jan3,68tf DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, and FINDINGS,
CROSS CUT and SAW MILL SAWS,
GRIND STONES, and FIXTURES,
SADDLERY of all kin
NAILS,
by the kegg or pound,
WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,
NAIL ROD, DOUBLE and SINGLE
SHEAR, BLISTER and CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,
DOUBLE and SINGLE BITTED AXES,
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
KNIVES and FORKS, very cheap,
the very best POCKET KNIVES,
PORTMONIES and POCKET BOOKS,
SILVER TEA and TABLE
SPOONS in setts.
BRITAINIA WARE

in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS,
AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

BOTTOM FALLEN OUT!

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

—WAY—

DOWN! DOWN! THEY DROP

ONE LOW PRICE AND ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FURS,
CLOTHING,
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR CLOTHS,
HATS & CAPS.
BOOTS,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, OILS, TOBACCOS, CIGARS. &C.,

Together with an extensive assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES!

Which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they offer Wholesale or Retaile at PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION. Piles of

CALICO PRINTS
and MUSLINS

From Six and-one fourth cents up as to quality.

They invite all to call and see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

Bedford, Pa., Dec. 13, 1867.-m3

ENTERPRISE
MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BROTHERS. Proprietors

O. R. DAVIS, Sup't.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.

Oct. 4

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sell

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations, EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.5
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN and PAPER CUFFS, LINEN COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.
Nov.8:tf.

628. HOOP SKIRTS 628.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
"Our Own Make,"

After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children, Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.,*" upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.
March 15, 1867.10me

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE AND SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS —Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,

Cash and Produce Store,

No. 1/2 ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES.

You can save money by buying your goods at

MANN'S CORNER,

or

MILLER & BOWSER,

BEDFORD, PA.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youth's boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices; low Feed, Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

Terms—Cash, notes or products. Oct.25:3mo

RICHARD V. LEO & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CABINET-WARE CHAIRS, &c.,
Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.

Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,

French Cottage Suits,
Marble Top Tables,
Cane Chairs,
Sofas,
Tete-a-Tetes, &c. &c. &c.
Eastern manufacture.

Having purcased the stock and tools of Thos. Merwine, (late Wm. Stahl's) they have added the same to their manufactory.

COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEARSE always in readiness to attend funerals. Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
aug.23:3m RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra
ap119:1y.

OYES! OYES! OYES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.
WILLIAM GRACEY.
Oct18:.6m

BLANK.—We have on hand a full supply of all kinds of Blanks. Any one in need of them will find we have a complete assortment.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,
OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN
SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
CIRCULATION OVER 1500.
HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE
WITH
NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
AND IN THE
LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,
SUCH AS
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
CORNER FITH AND CHESTNUT SREETS,
PHILADLPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN
Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION for the TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. Merchant, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of
THESHING MACHINES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
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